Please replace paragraph [0053] beginning on page 10 with the following rewritten version:

Measurement of the velocity of a droplet is subsequently described. Measurement of the velocity of a droplet is performed in a dark room with the aid of a CCD (Charge Coupled Device) camera 152a and a strobe light 152b that form a speed-measuring section. The speed-measuring section is configured and arranged to measure the velocity of the droplets discharged from the discharge head 110. The CCD camera 152a is disposed in a position that allows a photograph to be taken from a direction that is orthogonal to the discharge direction of the droplet during flight. The analysis unit 154 supplies a timing signal to the CCD camera 152a and the strobe light 152b at a predetermined time interval. When this timing signal is supplied, the photograph taken by the CCD camera 152a and the light emission of the strobe light 152b are performed synchronously. This time interval is set so that a photograph is taken a plurality of times in the interval of time from the discharge of a single droplet until the landing of the droplet on the sensor chip 421. The velocity of the droplet is computed using the position between two points on the image of the photographed droplet, and the time interval in which these are photographed. Thus, in the drive waveform-determining device of the present invention, the speed-measuring section computes the velocity of the droplets by using the position of the droplets discharged from the discharge head at two different points in time, and using the time difference between these two points in time. According to the above-described structure, the velocity of the droplets can be accurately measured, and an optimal drive waveform can be determined in order to allow droplets having a desired velocity of droplet to be discharged.